The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Poetry.

HOME-COMING.

When brothers leave the old hearthstone
And go, each one, a separate way,
We think, as we go on alone
Along our pathway, day by day,
Of olden scenes and faces dear;
Of voices that we miss so much,
And memory brings the absent near,
Until we almost feel the touch
Of loving hands, and hear, once more,
The dear old voices ringing out,
As in that happy time of yore,
Ere life had caught a shade of doubt.

If you should place against your ear
The shell you plundered from the sea,
Down in its hidden heart you hear
A low and tender melody,
A murmur of the restless tide:
A yearning born of memory.
And, though its longings be denied,
The shell keeps singing of the sea.
And sometimes when old memories throng,
Like ghosts, the chambers of our soul,
We feel the yearning, deep and strong,
A longing we cannot control,
To lay our cares and business by
And seek the old familiar ways,
And cross home's threshold, and sit down
With comrades of our earlier days.

For, though our paths are sundered wide,
We feel that we are brothers yet,
An I by and by we turn aside
From hurrying care and worldly fret,
And each one wanders back to meet,
His brother by the hearth of home:
I think the meeting is more sweet,
Because so far and wide we roam,
We cross the lengthening bridge of years,
Meet outstretched hands and faces true;
The silent eloquence of tears
Speaks welcome that no words could do.

But ah, the meetings hold regret!
The sad, sad story often told,
Of hands that ours have often met,
Close folded under church-yard mould,
Of eyes that smiled into our own,
Closed in the dreamless sleep of God.
A sweeter rest was never known
Than theirs beneath the grave's white sod.
A tender thought for them to-night,
A tribute tear from memory!
Beneath their c vering of white
Sweet may their dreamless slumber be.

Select Miscellany.

ALL IS WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

Katharine Forsyth was a brave woman, else I should not have this story to write, but the terrible wildness of the night, the furious lashing of the rain, the roar of the angry sea, made her falter for a moment upon the threshold before going out. The wind in that one moment whirled past her, and blew open the half-shut library door, bringing her father from the room to see what had happened.

"Katharine, you are not going out?" he asked, in amazement.

"Yes."

There was certainly no hesitation in her voice, and something in her eyes made her father careful of his words.

"Let me go if it is a necessary errand."

"It is a necessary errand, but one which my father would not wish to attend to," she said, with her eyes looking straight into his. "A messenger brought me word five minutes since that Bourtney Alcott's vessel was upon the rocks at Bay Stone Point."

"You will do nothing unwomanly, I trust," Mr. Forsyth said, in real alarm now, as he took his rubber coat from the rack and hastily slipped it on.

"You had better not go, father, if you are afraid of me," she said quietly, as before, though he saw well enough that it was a forced quiet, "for I am afraid of myself to-night. One thing is certain, if Captain Alcott lives to see me again he will know that it was no fault of mine that he thought differently six months ago."

Mr. Forsyth fairly groaned. He had been so sure of her, and so certain only this very evening that she would accept his plans for uniting the houses and the lands of the Forsyths and the Holworths, but now this plebeian that he hated as he hated poison, must come again between him and his most cherished plans.

There are times when such a thing as authority in a parent is not, and cannot be thought of. This was his time. He must go with her, and while her face held that awful look, if he was a wise man, there would be little said.

It was a full mile to the Point, and they started out, silent and anxious. He hoped in his heart that the vessel would go to atoms, though he dared not think that he hoped so, though as he strode on beside his quiet daughter he had some doubts whether that event would mend the matter in the end.

Katharine had, from her young girlhood—she was now twenty-three—been a most incomprehensible person to those who knew her best, and a year back she had reached the climax of incomprehensibility by accepting tacitly, the almost reckless adoration of Captain Alcott, who cared as little for her aristocratic blood as any man living, but who would almost, if not quite, have laid down his life, if need be, for the love of this woman.

Katharine's father had managed to see him alone when he came to make his last call before sailing, and in reply to the Captain's question if he would entrust his daughter to his keeping, Mr. Forsyth answered him that he could not, because other plans were matured for her—that Katharine was engaged to-day—would he excuse her? and had bowed him out with all the politeness of an earl, and the Captain had gone off to sea, cursing the proud father who had stood between him and the dearest hope he had ever had, and almost cursing the proud daughter too.

Mr. Forsyth had told his daughter of the interview, told every particular without comment, because he was a little afraid not to let her know it, and she had received the intelligence with equal reticence, which the father hoped augured well, though for the life of him he could not tell whether it did or whether it did not.

To-night he knew for a certainty where his daughter's heart was, and he knew as well that he had little to hope for unless Providence should favor him by opening the door into the next world for this suitor of his daughter.

As they emerged from the grove of pines which skirted the beach, the spray began to cut their faces sharply, and the whole fury of the storm seemed to strike them as it had not done before.

"It is a dreadful night, Katharine. You had best return."

"Hush!" Her voice was strained and sharp.

"I had rather by far drown in this hungry ocean here, than live to know that he had gone down."

She did not usually go to her father or any one else with her heart-secrets, but to-night she would have spoken to any one who had been near her, with little heed as to who that person was.

The wreckers were gathered upon the sand with boats, ropes, life-preservers, everything needful, but nothing was being done, nothing could be done, they told Mr. Forsyth, and all the while came boom! boom! boom! from the guns of the ill-fated vessel upon the rocks, around which the sea was tugging, and drawing as if eager to swallow it up and be done with it at once.

Katharine left her father's side and went up to one of the bravest of the men.

"How can you stand here? Is no one ready to go with you" she asked.

"Yes, we be all ready enough, Miss, but the good Lord help the man that goes out to-night."

Katharine said not another word, but thanking the "good Lord" that she knew how to handle both a boat and a pair of oars, she slipped through them, and before any one knew it, she had unfastened a boat, was in it, and going out swiftly on a receding wave toward the rocks—and him.

The light flared upon white faces enough when they found that a woman had gone out alone, and Mr. Forsyth gasped for breath, and nearly fainted when he really believed that it was true.

The rest of that long night—and it seemed as if morning would never come—they paced up and down the beach, while the storm raged on, for not a man would follow the mad woman, though Mr. Forsyth offered them more money than most of them had ever seen at once in all their lives, if they would make the attempt. He could not row himself, and so, half crazed, knowing now how well he loved his child, he had to endure as best he might the horrors of that time, which his heart told him would end in certain death. One such hour will teach us more of ourselves than a common life time. Oh, if he had his treasure for one poor half-hour now, how he would take her to his heart. They had distrusted each other for many days, but there was love, boundless stores of it, in the depths of their hearts for each other he knew, and as he wrung his hands in an agony of despair, and cried out for his child, the rough men felt their own hearts breaking, though they could not help him.

At last, as the morning began to dawn, a lifeboat was thrown upon the shore, scattering its freight of half lifeless bodies, some into the sea and some upon the land; but it was not Katharine's boat, and neither she nor the Captain were found among the number.

There was work enough to do now; and it was done with a right good will. The first one that could speak said that all of the crew had left the ship; that the Captain had gone last—where or how none of them knew, though one of them said, after a time, that he had a kind of half recollection of hearing the Captain cry out: "My God! Katharine!" as he swung himself over the side of the ship; but he could tell nothing certainly, as there had been much confusion when the ship began to go to pieces.

In the middle of the forenoon, the storm had abated; when another boat made its way into the bay with Captain Alcott on board; but, though he thought he had seen Katharine the night before, he believed it to have been his imagination, and knew nothing of her now only what they told him, that she had gone out to save him from death.

In an hour after he had landed, he, with Forsyth, had taken a steam tug and were off after the woman who was probably lying at that moment many fathoms deep beneath the cruel waves.

Captain Alcott kept his own lookout; and he had both Heaven and Hell in his heart during that dreadful search—for, if he did not find her, and his reason told him that it was the merest folly to hope for such a thing, he would never forgive the man who kept so close beside him at every turn, and whose worn, haggard face was enough to move a heart of stone to pity.

But, if he did find her—if God would but hear and answer this, the most terribly-in-earnest prayer that he had ever uttered in his life, it would make him a changed man for all time.

We make such vows in these dire straits which overtake us now and then, the worse for us if we do not keep them.

The sun began to get low in the western horizon, and yet nothing. Would it be in vain? Could he give her up now, just as he was certain of her love, and upon the very threshold of what might be bliss? His eyes were straining far around in every direction, the hope and despair alternating in them, making them dreadful to see. He was a strong man, but strong men love with a fearful intensity sometimes, and love over a possible and probable grave is always more or less terrible.

At last, after another hour, he gave such a start that Mr. Forsyth caught him, thinking he was about to plunge overboard.

"Do you see that?" he said, his face white as as ashes, pointing off toward what seemed to be a mere speck upon the water.

Then came the command:

"More steam on! Straight ahead!"

As for Katharine, God took care of her as he does of us all when everything human fails.

She had somehow outlived the stormy night, and though she was drifting helplessly out to sea, her oars had been lost long before, she was alive, and kept up a faint courage until she knew that help was coming. When they lifted her on board, she lay like one dead, and for hours afterward she only repeated deliriously in answer to either her father or her lover:

"You will let him drown! You will all let him drown!"

By the time Mr Forsyth saw his daughter really saved, he was quite ready that she should become Mrs. Captain Alcott, and as "All is well that ends well" the lesson was a good one for him, and one certainly not likely to be soon forgotten.

LOUISIANA.

Interesting Particulars of the Manner in Which the Federal Government, With an Armed Force, Took Possession of the Louisiana Legislature.

Our telegrams have given pretty full particulars of the recent outrage of the Federal Government in Louisiana, but the following account will enable the reader to see clearly the manner in which the Legislature was seized by the Federal troops, which action has enraged the whole country, and put Congress to thinking in earnest:

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4, noon —The members have assembled in the hall of the House, and are the most orderly body of legislators so far that has assembled in Louisiana for many years. Messrs. Foster and Phelps, of the Congressional Committee, have just entered the hall of the House, and were seated near the reporters' desk, declining seats on the platform.

The chief clerk called the House to order and proceeded to call the roll. After finishing and announcing that there were one hundred and two members, a quorum, present, a motion was immediately made that Hon. L. A. Wiltz, of New Orleans, be made temporary chairman, and Wiltz immediately took the chair. Here the utmost confusion prevailed. The Speaker appointed a sergeant-at-arms, and a temporary clerk. Several motions were made and the confusion increased, about fifty members yelling at the top of their voices. Finally order was restored, and the chairman made a speech, stating that he would treat all members alike, of whatever party or color.

Colonel Lowell protested against the manner of the temporary organization. Speaker Wiltz replied that the manner of organization was identical with that of 1868, in which Lowell participated.

Five members not returned by the Board were declared by a resolution members of the House and took their seats. Order is now (1 p. m.) partially restored.

A motion was then offered to go into permanent organization. This raised a commotion among the Republicans, but when the further motion was made to seat the members from the contested parishes there was great excitement, accompanied with shouts and exclamations of all kinds, which were fearful to hear. Mr. Murrell protested against Mr. Wiltz as chairman, and stigmatized the course pursued in placing him there as revolutionary.

The motion was then put to admit the members from the contested parishes, reserving the matter of contest for the Legislature, and it was carried amid the wildest excitement and gesticulations. Upon the Radical side to such a point did the excitement reach that the sergeant-at-arms was called upon to seat a member and preserve order. The newly declared members from the contested parishes in question, viz: Bienville, Winn, De Soto and Grant were then duly sworn in by the Speaker. A motion was then made to adjourn, which failed. The yeas and nays were called for, and the Speaker explained that the yeas and nays were not in order until such time as a permanent organization became effected, and they had not arrived at that point.

The motion was then taken and carried, with great shouting and excitement to go into permanent organization. Wiltz and ex-Governor Hahn were accordingly put in nomination. Before the clerk proceeded to call the roll Mr. Matthews moved from his seat, that Mr. Lowell be elected permanent speaker. This excited a storm in the House, but the motion to elect a permanent speaker viva voce being out of order, the speaker so announced and quited the House down after considerable muscular power.

The call was then proceeded with, and upon its conclusion the following result was announced: Wiltz, 56; Hahn, 2; blank, 1.

A quorum having voted, and Mr. Wiltz having received the majority of votes, he was accordingly declared elected. Judge Houston then administered the oath of office.

The Speaker then addressed the House while the Radicals continued to gradually withdraw. He said:

"In accepting the responsible position you confer upon me, I sincerely thank you. It is a responsibility I would like to see another more able than I occupy, but I will discharge my duties to the best of my ability, and the finger of scorn shall not be pointed at me for dishonorable acts when I retire."

Mr. Ray addressed the Speaker on a question of privilege, and asked leave to retire from the House, and entered a protest against its organization.

The Speaker then charged the sergeant at arms to allow no member to go out.

Mr. P. J. Trezevant was then put in nomination for clerk and was elected.

The swearing in of members then commenced, and the Radicals endeavored to move out of the House, and the sergeant-at-arms sought to prevent them. Several scuffles ensued, when on motion of Mr. George Dupre, General De Trobriand was sent for, and cleared the lobby of the police and the spectators at the Speaker's request.

General De Trobriand who had been absent for about a quarter of an hour, appeared again at the House accompanied by two soldiers of his staff. A file of about twenty soldiers had been marched into the corridor leading to the hall, and at the head of the large staircase in the State House the police were also drawn up in force. General De Trobriand at once stepped up to Speaker Wiltz and asked that Mr. Vigers, the former clerk of the House, should read a letter he held in his hand. Mr. Trezevant, the clerk elected, objected; when the General stating that he was unable to judge who was clerk, asked permission to have the letters of Governor Kellogg read by his adjutant, which was readily granted.

That officer then read two letters, one of which state to the General that an illegal body was sitting as the House of Representatives, and that Mr. Viger's clerk would furnish him with a list of those members who had been duly elected and as such returned by the returning board.

The other letter contained a request to General De Trobriand to eject those members who had not been returned as elected by the board.

Speaker Wiltz protested, and told the General that this was a legally organized body.

General De Trobriand replied that he was a soldier, and only second in command and that he had to obey the orders of his superior, Gen. Emory, who had ordered him to obey the instructions of Gov. Kellogg.

Speaker Wiltz said: "I desire to state to you again, that this House, duly elected, has organized itself by electing me as speaker, Captain Floyd as sergeant-at-arms, and Mr. Trezevant as clerk. After organization we have seated five gentlemen whose cases have been referred to us by the returning board.

Gen. De Trobriand said: "Mr. Speaker, I am an officer and must obey orders. I came here alone. I thought that my presence would be sufficient to have these orders obeyed."

Speaker Wiltz replied: "I am thankful to you, General, for that. While I recognize in you a gentleman and officer, and while we submit to the United States government, it is my duty, as speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, to ask you to use force. Until then the five men refuse to leave the room."

Gen. De Trobriand: "I do not like to make a show. I do not know the members. I should prefer for you to point them out. I will ask them to leave, or will you have me fill the room with soldiers."

Speaker Wiltz: "I cannot permit those members whom we have just recognized as being elected to be put out. My duty is to keep up the dignity of the State of Louisiana, as well as yours is to keep up the dignity of the United States army."

Mr. Dupse at this time offered a report of the Committee on Elections, which declared Jeffries, Lockett and Stafford, of Rapidies; Vaughan, Haran and Lamb, of Caddo; Schwing, of Iberia; and Againn, of Avoyelles, to be elected.

General De Trobriand, who had retired, again advanced towards the Speaker, who said: "Gentlemen, keep quiet, and be men."

The General, then, pointing to Mr. Vigers ex-clerk of the House, said that he had been represented to him by Governor Kellogg as clerk of the House, and that he had a list of names of the representatives returned as elected by the Returning Board.

Speaker Wiltz: "I protest against Mr. Vigers as having anything to do with this body. He is no longer clerk of this House, his successor having been legally elected."

Gen. De Trobriand: "This protest will be of no avail."

Speaker Wiltz again protested, and was joined in his protests by all the Democratic members, who, after much further protesting and counter-protesting, left the hall and the State House in a body and met again on St. Louis street and then adjourned.

Subsequently, Mayor Wiltz harangued the crowd in the street and recited the grievances of his partizans.—*Raleigh News.*

SOUTHERN TROUBLES IN 1874 AND THE GREAT POLITICAL REVOLUTION OF THAT YEAR.

For the following brief record of the troubles of the South during the past year, and of the great political revolution that swept over the country during the memorable year that has just come to a close, we are indebted to the New York *World*. It is well worth reading.

THE SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

The condition of several of the Southern States during the year gave occasion for an uneasiness on the part of the country, and the appointment of investigating committees in some instances by Congress. At the beginning of the year a serious difficulty arose in Texas between the incoming and outgoing Governors and their partisans. Governor Davis, the old Governor, a Republican, claimed the office until April 18, while the new Governor, Mr. Coke, a Democratic, insisted that his term began at once. There was an assembling of armed men in Austin, the capital, and at one time the aspect of affairs was grave; but after Davis' appeal to the President for assistance and his receipt of a telegram from the Attorney-General, announcing that the Executive would not interfere, he surrendered January 19, and Governor Coke was immediately installed. The Baxter-Brooks war in Arkansas broke out April 15. Chief Justice McClure, Senators Clayton and Dorsey, and the carpet-baggers' ring in Arkansas, finding that they could not make a tool of Gov. Baxter, whom they had fraudulently counted in to office, resolved to oust him. Accordingly a decision of the Supreme Court declared that Brooks (who had since sold himself to the ring) was the rightful Governor was sprung upon the State. Brooks and his followers seized the State House in Little Rock and fortified the approach to it. Governor Baxter issued a proclamation calling out the State troops and a counter-proclamation was issued by Brooks, and in response to their calls armed men flocked into the capital. A collision between the parties took place April 30, in which the Brooks party was repulsed with a loss of nine killed and twenty wounded. The President being called upon to interfere decided that Baxter must be recognized as Governor. The Brooks party immediately evacuated the State House, and abandoned the armed rebellion, and the ring transferred their cause to Congress. Governor Baxter called together the Legislature, and, after it had assembled in May, it proceeded to impeach and remove "Poker Jack" McClure and his partisan associates from the Supreme Bench and to call a constitutional convention. The people ratified the call by an overwhelming majority June 30, and the convention assembled two weeks later and adopted a new constitution. This was also ratified by the people and a new set of State officers, headed by Mr. A. H. Garland for Governor was chosen without opposition. The new Government was installed in October. About a month afterwards one V. V. Smith, who had been Lieutenant Governor under Baxter, and who had sold out to the ring, issued a proclamation declaring himself Governor, and ordering the regular State Government to disperse. After this exploit he concealed himself, and no man (except possibly the ring) knoweth his hiding-place to this day. The troubles in Louisiana continued through the year. The galling yoke of the usurper, supported by the Federal Government, drove the people of New Orleans to resistance in September. An attempt on the part of Kellogg to prevent the people from exercising their constitutional rights to bear arms culminated in an armed rising [illegible] 14th inst. Barricades were erected in the streets and a bloody fight between the citizens under Lieutenant-Governor Penn and the police in the neighborhood of the Custom-House ensued, in which eight citizens and thirty policemen were killed. In the discomfiture of the police the Kellogg Government vanished like a mist. The usurper took refuge in the United States' Custom House, and the people proceeded at once and quietly to install the legitimate government. The entire State of Louisiana passed over into the hands of the proper authorities in a day, and without further resistance on the part of the usurper's followers. But on the next day President Grant issued a proclamation ordering the State Goorernment to disband, and dispatched troops to reinstate Kellogg. The State Government to avoid collision with the Federal authorities, surrendered the State into the hands of General Emory, of the United States army, and September 15 Kellogg emerged from the Custom House and, protected by Federal bayonets, resumed power. From that time down to the November election the efforts of the citizens were directed toward obtaining a fair representation on the Registry and Returning Boards. In this they failed, and notwithstanding that they carried the State in November, electing their State ticket, five Congressmen, and a majority of the Legislature, they were cheated of their victory by the manipulation of the returns by the Republican Returning Board. As the year closed affairs in the Crescent City were in a critical condition. There were disturbances in the State of Mississippi in July and December. In the former month Acting Governor Davis asked the President for troops for partisan purposes in Vicksburg, but without success. December 7 a fight took place in Vicksburg between the whites and negroes, which grew out of the attempt of the latter to install as sheriff a negro man who had given no bond, as required by law. A large number of negroes were killed in the controversy, and the sheriff resigned. Gov. Ames called an extra session of the Legislature, and the President issued a chronic proclamation desiring the rebels "to disperse," and all was quiet at the last advices. The lynching of several negro prisoners by a masked band in Gibson county, Tenn., in August, again led to Federal interference, notwithstanding the willingness of the State authorities to punish the perpetrators of the wrong. The circumstance was used by the Republican party press as "outrage" material, but without effect.

THE POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

The people of the United States were not slow in expressing their indignation at the partisan action of the General Government in the South, and their dissatisfaction with the dilatoriness of Congress in relation to the currency and the peace of the country. The first State election in the spring, held in New Hampshire, startled the Republicans from their fancied security. A Democratic Legislature was elected. A Democratic candidate for Governor received a plurality of votes. This was followed by a brilliant Democratic victory in Connecticut, in which the State was entirely revolutionized. A Democratic United States Senator was the outcome of this triumph. Oregon followed June 1, with a Democratic success. The Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina elections in August resulted the same way, the Republicans being heavily repulsed everywhere on the Civil Rights issue. In September the Republicans had their first success, carrying the hide-bound State of Vermont by a reduced majority. In the Maine election two weeks later a similar result was had. As the November elections approached vigorous preparations were made on both sides. The New York Democratic Convention assembled at Syracuse and nominating Samuel J. Tilden for Governor, gave the key notes to the campaign in "Hard Money," "Free Trade" and "Home Rule." Attorney-General Williams set up a "Southern outrage" mill in Washington, and industriously worked at the crank while the people were paying him to attend to something else, and a new "organ" was established in New York. But the premonitions of the "Tidal Wave" were apparent in October, when Ohio and Indiana were carried with a rush by the Democracy. The flood rose to its full height in November, drowning a vast number of eminent Republican statesmen and driving the rotten hulk of the Republican party on to the breakers, where it is now going to pieces. The Democrats swept through fifteen States, including Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, and elected a large majority of the House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress. The crank to Williams' mill suddenly broke, the "organ" collapsed, and the triumphant Democracy met, by their representatives, in jubilee at the Manhattan Club, New York.

OTHER POLITICAL EVENTS.

Among the minor political events of the year was the appointment by the President of Ben Butler's own man, Simmons, to the Collectorship of the Port of Boston, in spite of the remonstrances of the silk-stocking wing of the Republican party. This sowed the seeds of Gaston's subsequent election as Governor. Two governors died during the year—Caldwell, of North Carolina; and Hart, of Florida, both Republicans. The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention in August, snubbed Mr. Grant's aspirations for a third-term by recommending Governor Hartranft for President, but the thieves' convention in South Carolina applied a balm to the wound by nominating Mr. Grant for 1876. There was a convention of carpet-baggers, scalawags and negroes at Chattanooga, October 13, to devise new outrages to effect public opinion in the North; but beyond squabbling and appointing a permanent outrage committee, nothing was done.

GENERAL NEWS.

WESTON VICTORIOUS.—Edward Payson Weston's extraordinary effort to walk five hundred miles in six consecutive days was brought to a close on Saturday evening of last week, at the rink in Newark, New Jersey. The feat which he has successfully accomplished is the most remarkable on record, and has previously been attempted in vain by many noted pedestrians, including Mr. Weston himself. His former failures to complete the undertaking in the time proposed did not in any degree lead to a discouragement, or convince him of his inability to accomplish the task, but rather stimulated him to fresh efforts, with a view to regain his fading honors. He concluded his five hundredth mile in 11:38:15, having a spare time of twenty-five minutes and forty-five seconds. The last three-fourths of a mile was walked in eleven minutes and fifty-one seconds; the mile preceding it was made in fourteen minutes and twenty-three seconds. Weston received a tremendous ovation during and at the end of the walk, the whole audience rising to cheer him. On concluding, speeches were delivered by Mayor Perry and others, congratulating Weston on his success, to which he suitably responded. This week he will give an exhibition walk, on which occasion he will be presented with a gold watch, appropriately inscribed, and a purse containing $1,000. He is in perfect health and spirits, and is not affected by the walk.

6,000 persons are said to have been present to witness the closing scene.

THE GRASSHOPPER SUFFERERS.—It appears from official documents that on the 21st of November the President authorized the distribution of clothing and other supplies to those rendered destitute by the grasshopper devastations in Kansas and Nebraska, trusting to Congress for future approval. Maj. Gen. Pope had reported that there were in Kansas, as far as could be ascertained, two thousand four hundred and fifty-five destitute persons who needed immediate relief. The counties containing this number of destitute are Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Osborne, Lincoln, Burton, Ford, Harvey, Russell, Pawnee and Rice. Major Dudley made a tour through Red Willow Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, and Harlan counties, in the valleys of the Republican, and the devastated sections adjacent, in compliance with the wishes of the department commander. There are in Furnas county thirteen hundred inhabitants. It was positively stated that fully one-fifth of this number would require full aid with-[illegible] and this number would go on increasing until spring, each month, until three-fourths of the entire population would have to be supported. Cases of actual suffering are related in that and other counties. There is no doubt that Senator Hitchcock's bill for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers will become a law.

A large number of girl's ailments are due to idleness and the consequent ennui. The nerve forces are as self-destructive as an unrestrained locomotive would be; which if not properly directed, would injure everything with which it came in contact, or soon cripple itself. We have seen lamentable instances of girls in well-to-do families whose bodily and moral health has been ruined by ignorant parents. The strong, right-minded girls are those who have been well educated at school or college, and who are constantly engaged in work for themselves or others, who are employed at drawing, sculpture, languages or even science, while the sickly, complaining creatures, who are ever in the doctor's hands, are those who are doing nothing.

In Paris there are contractors who pay the city $120,000 per annum for the privilege of sweeping the streets perfectly clean. The work is well done by men under the orders of the municipal authorities, and the contractors are reimbursed by the sale of the mud and dust, which, when manufactured into fertillizers, is said to be worth $600,000.

Some of the leading New York hotels rent at very high rents—Fifth Avenue, $200,000; Windsor, $125,000; St. Nicholas, $100,000; Metropolitan, $100,000; Gilsey, $85,000; Hoffman, $75,000, and Brunswick, $85,000.

It has been ascertained that the river Nile rises about five inches every century, and relics of past times have been found at a depth of 60 feet below the surface. Hence it must have been at least ten or twelve thousand years since the first settlement of Egypt.

Trenton, N. J., on Saturday, celebrated, for the first time in several years, the anniversary of the battle of Trenton and surrender of the Hessians. Fully fifteen thousand persons were on the streets to witness the celebration. Mr. Adam Eaton represented General Washington, being dressed in full Continental uniform. About one thousand troops took part in the sham engagement. The whole affair was highly successful.

INDIAN WAR.—There seems to be more trouble on hand in the Cherokee Nation, growing out of old feuds. Ross and his party seem to be on the war path, numbering some hundred warriors. A collision was expected at any time. It is reported that three men were killed at Prior's Creek.

A bill has passed the House and gone to the Senate incorporating a party of gentlemen under the name of the Light House Hunting Club, on Currituck beach near Whale's Head. We learn they are a party of Northern gentlemen who have purchased 2,400 acres of marsh land and built a house upon it, and their pleasure is to shoot wild geese and ducks. They also ship a quantity of game to New York city.

Hon. T. J. Jarvis, of Pitt county, was married to Miss Mary E. Woodson, of Virginia, on Wednesday, the 22nd ult.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1875.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES,
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to this office, for subscriptions or job work, will please call and settle, as we need money to meet current expenses.

The Louisiana troubles occupy the attention of the whole country as well as Congress, and the leading papers in New York, of both parties, denounce, as they should do, in unmeasured terms, the conduct of the President of the United States, in permitting the military to interfere in the organization of the Louisiana Legislature. It is an outrage, unheard of in this country, and the general impression seems to be that it has sounded the death-knell of Grantism and the Republican party.

No doubt, attempts will be made to whitewash the whole matter, by Phil. Sheridan and others, but facts are stubborn things, and will not always down, even at the bidding of those in authority.

Indignation meetings, irrespective of parties, are advertised to be held in New York and Boston, condemnatory of the Louisiana outrage.

In Congress, the resolution was passed calling for the papers and instructions regarding Louisiana.

The amendment leaving it discretionary with the President to furnish all information, and another amendment by Morton asking for information about the organization and objects of the White League, passed.

Leading Republicans of thoughtful cast, are inclined to despair since Sheridan's last raid on New Orleans. And Butler has introduced a bill in Congress for a new election in Louisiana next May.

This interferance in Louisiana is a desperate game the administration has been playing to retrieve its lost fortunes, but it will be seen the people of New Orleans were equal to the emergency, from the following:

Sentiment in New Orleans.

The People Implored to Remain Quiet.

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA: In the name of all that men hold dear and sacred, I implore my fellow-citizens to avoid by all means the traps which our enemies and oppressors have deliberately set for us. Our deliverance from political bondage depends upon our prudence and forbearance, and a conflict with the soldiers or authorities would be the ruin of our hopes, a riveting of our chains. A little more of the heroism, patience, and forbearance which have already crowned you with imperishable honor, and aroused the sympathies of the entire country in your favor, and the usurpation and misrule to which you are now subjected will have ceased, and you will be once more a free, a prosperous and a happy people.

R. H. MARR,
Chairman Committee of Seventy.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

To the American People:

WHEREAS, Gen. Sheridan, now in command of the Division of the Missouri, under date of the 4th inst., has addressed a communication to the Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, in which he represents the people of Louisiana at large as breathing vengeance to all lawful authority, and approving of murders and crimes; and,

Whereas, He has given full publicity to that communication;

We, the undersigned, believe it our duty to proclaim to the whole American people that these charges are unmerited, unfounded, and erroneous, and can have no other effect than that of serving the interests of corrupt politicians, who are at this moment making most extreme efforts to perpetuate their power over the State of Louisiana.

N. J. PERCHE,
Archbishop of New Orleans.
J. P. B. WILMER,
Bishop of Louisiana.
JAS. K. GUTHEIM,
Pastor Temple of Sinai,
C. DOLL,
Rector St. James Church,
And many others.

New Orleans, Jan. 5th.

A CRISIS.—It is rumored that a crisis in Grant's Cabinet is imminent on account of the President's Louisiana policy. Secretaries Fish, Bristow, Robeson and P. M. General Jewell disapprove of the action of the government in the premises,

It is understood that the report of the Congressional Investigating Committee amounts to very little, there being no evidence of alleged intimidation of negro voters,

DOGS AND BIRDS.—The readers of the PRESS know very well that we have, for years, during sessions of the Legislature, advocated the passage of laws for the protection of sheep and birds. We urged that a tax be laid on dogs and a law be enacted against the wholesale destruction of birds.

Bills looking in that direction are now before our State Legislature, but we have grave doubts whether our Legislators will have firmness or independence enough to pass either. We will wait and see, hoping we may be mistaken, and that our gloomy doubts may be dispelled.

DEFENCE OF THE SOUTH.—We need offer no apology for the space occupied by the able and manly speech of Senator Gordon, of Georgia, in defence of the South, to the exclusion of other less important matter.

WILMINGTON COTTON FACTORY is rapidly approaching completion.

REMOVED.—Wm. H. Baily, Esq., has removed from Salisbury to Charlotte, and formed a law-partnership with Judge Shipp.

A NEW TRIAL.—We learn that Judge Wilson has ordered a new trial in the Forsyth County Railroad suit,—E. Belo against the Commissioners,—for the payment of her Railroad bonds.

The last number of the Piedmont *Press* announces the fact that Mr. W. F. Avery has sold that paper to Messrs. Jno. T. Murrill and J. S. Tomlinson. Mr. Avery has connected himself with the Charlotte *Observer*; he is decidedly one of the raciest writers in the State.

REPORT OF THE STATE TREASURER.—The annual report of the State Treasurer, David A. Jenkins, Esq., states that the receipts into the Treasury for the Public Fund during the year ending September 30th, 1874, amounted to $665,114,49, and the disbursements to $451,-339,68, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $225,702,21.

The receipts for the Educational Fund for same time amount to $44,331,21, disbursements $56,029,94.

The Treasurer, speaking of the gratifying fact that there is a balance in the Treasury, says:

"This balance indicates that the Treasury, during the year, has been free from the embarrassments of former years, to which allusion was made in my last annual report. Its existence is attributable to the adequate levies of the revenue act, under which the taxes for the year 1873 were collected, and the reduced expenses of the fiscal year 1874, as compared with the previous year, in connection, also, with the fact that the third quarter salaries and monthly or quarterly quotas to the Insane Asylum and Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind were not paid on the 30th of September, as in 1873, (warrants therefor not having been presented) and thus brought in the account of the closing fiscal year, but were paid in October.

I apprehend, however, that it will be but very little more than sufficient with the reduced taxes now coming into the Treasury, to meet the expenses of the Government, as small as they are, or necessarily can be, for the present fiscal [illegible]—*News*,

CROP REPORTS.—From the crop reports from the Department of Agriculture for November and December we condense the following facts:

In the counties of Alexandria, Burke, Beaufort, Mitchell and Person the cotton crop to a greater or less extent proved a failure from drought and rot; in Granville the crop was extremely poor; in Wilkes it was injured by drought and late frosts, and in Haywood it was also injured by drought.

Beaufort, McDowell, Wayne, Camden, Wilkes, Franklin and Rowan report excellent corn crops; in some of the counties better crops than there have been for many years; in Caswell the crop was later and not well matured; in Haywood the ear was not well filled; in Burke the crop was injured by drought, followed by excessive rains and early frosts in Person it was damaged by drought; in Chowan crop short, but of good quality, and in Gaston and Robeson there were fair crops.

A good yield of buckwheat is reported in Haywood and Mitchell, while in Ashe it was shortened by drought.

Attention is being given to grasses in several sessions. The blue grass is being grown in Lincoln, but the farmers are afraid of the Italian rye-grass; the grass crops were shortened by drought in Ashe; hay was improved in quality in Mitchell; in Buncombe the crop is about the same as the previous year; an increased average in grass in Beaufort, with the quality of hay, very good in Chowan.

REINSTATED.—Dr. Mott has been reinstated as Revenue Collector of the 6th District.

THE UNITED STATES JUDICIARY.—After the recess it is probable that both the Senate and the House Committees of the Judiciary will take up for consideration the recommendation of the President of an increase of the number of the United States Circuit Judges, and the propriety of an increase of the Supreme Court. The business of the Supreme Court has increased so largely of late years that it is held to be impossible for the court, with its present membership and its present system, to keep up. There are cases on the docket which have been there for two years. As one means towards lightening the labors of the Supreme Court, it has been proposed that the class of cases which can be appealed from the State Courts shall be narrowed down very considerably. Another plan to expedite the business, and which has been received with much favor, especially among Republicans, is to increase the number of members of the Supreme Court from nine to fourteen, and to apportion the business among them. Thus a certain number of justices should sit in patent cases, a certain number in admiralty cases, and so on; and the whole Court should sit together in hearing and determining constitutional questions.—*Baltimore Sun.*

TROUBLE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Great alarm exists among the people of the mining towns in Pennsylvania, owing to the turbulent disposition of the miners now on a strike. More than twenty thousand men are penniless and idle with starvation staring them in the face. At a miners' meeting on Thursday last resolutions were passed calling on men to arm and help themselves to bread.

PRIVATE LEGISLATION.—Here is an excellent idea, which we clip from the State Agricultural *Journal*. We have, occasionally, advised the same thing, but we presume a number of the constituents of the legislators have "axes to grind" and the members must turn the grind stone for them, or run the risk of never seeing Raleigh again, in a public capacity. The *Journal* says:

"If private legislation were more prohibited, law making would be less costly than it is, and the Statute Books not quite so large. One of the Western States has abolished private legislation altogether. No law is passed unless it be general in its application. North Carolina might follow the example of that wise commonwealth with profit to herself."

☞ See first page for particulars of the Radical outrage in Louisiana, in taking possession of the Legislature with an armed force. Also other interesting matter.

☞ We are under renewed obligations to friends for a number of new subscribers.

☞ The Alabama Investigating Committee, like that in Louisiana, resulted in the failure of the attempt to prove that the Conservatives resorted to intimidation to carry the Fall elections.

The SALEM PLOWS work well in all kinds of soil. Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.—The annual stockholders' meeting was held in Richmond last month. The report of President Buford shows the gross earnings for the past year to be $925,798,80. Total expenses for operations for same period $597,682,70—amount of earnings over expenses, 328,116,29. Compared with last year earnings are $31,330,43 less; the expenses $97,922,76 more. The report represents the financial situation of the company as greatly improved over the preceding year. Col. Buford closes his report by speaking in high terms of the officers of the road. Col. Buford was unanimously elected President.

Louisiana In Congress.

The following synopsis of the remarks of the distinguished Senator (Gordon) from Georgia, in reply to Senator Vest, of Louisiana, will give the reader an idea of the proceedings of Congress on the Louisiana troubles:

Senator Gordon said he did not propose to reply to the speech of Senator Vest; he was quite willing that it should go to the country and make its own answer. But when the people whom he (Gordon) loved as his own life, whose fortunes were his, through weal or woe, through life or death, were held up as assassins and murderers, he could not and would not remain silent, and if his voice and gestures were tremulous now with emotion it was not the emotion of auger, but the emotion of indignation at the outrage upon his people. He stood aghast at the spectacle presented in the Senate yesterday. The fact of a portion of the members seeking to ruin the fair fame and honor of the civilized people of one section of the country was appalling. He was amazed, utterly amazed, that there should be found in the hearts of men with whom he daily associated upon this floor, so much hate. He was totally unprepared for it, and if he believed to-day that the expressions which he heard from the Senators' lips yesterday reflected the sentiments of the Northern people he would feel that it was time for the Southern people to die: if he believed that those expressions foreshadowed the policy of the Government toward the South, then he would say let us have done with this farce of local self-government. He did not believe that such sentiments were entertained by the Northern people; he did not believe that the brave men, against whom the people of the South had lately contested, entertained any such sentiments. He believed the great majority of the American people, both North and South, white and black, abhorred any such spirit of animosity; he believed the movement inaugurated in 1872 by that large-headed and large-hearted man of New York, to bring about good feeling and harmony would be successful. In the support which he, Gordon, gave to the resolution as presented by Senator Thurman, he protested against any construction which would make it appear that he was wanting in respect to the President of the United States. Much has been said here about the President being commander in chief of the army. He, Gordon, was glad he was commander in chief; glad that the military was subordinate to the civil power. He did not propose to discuss the resolution but to reply to what he was forced to conclude were gratuitous insults offered to his people by some Senators on the other side of the chamber. It was charged that murder prevailed throughout the South and that these murders were by the hands of the Democratic white man's party. The charge was false. It was true that murders had occurred, but no one deplored them more than himself, nor more than the people he represented. His people had always said that the class of people committing these murders were the worst enemies of the South. If murders were committed was that any reason for branding the whole Southern people as a set of assassins and barbarians. Wherever in the Southern States people of honesty and integrity have control of public affairs, property, life and liberty are as safe as in any Northern State. [Applause in the galleries.] Did the Senator from Vermont, Edmunds, forget that there were States in the North in the hands of the Democrats? He, Gordon, asserted that these States were governed just as well as States governed by Republicans. He was sure that such was the case in the South. Since the war not a solitary arm had been raised in a Southern State against the power of the Federal Government, and yet the Southern people were charged day after day with being disloyal towards the government, because there were riots at elections or riots at cross-roads. A band of misguided negroes, who marched at night with arms to murder and hearts to plunder, could not be attacked by whites in self-defense. If they were attacked and a conflict resulted, in which a few were killed, the South was then charged with disloyalty and antagonism to the Federal Government. Colored militia might insult women, rob, pillage and drag innocent men from their beds, and when the white men resisted them, the Southern people were held up as murderers and assassins. Men were sent down among them who had no common interest among them. These men made the laws, collected the tax and governed the Southern people, and then maligned the same people. If the South asked how New England would like that? how the West would like that, and strove by every lawful means to overthrow these men, her people were charged with being murderers and assassins. How long are we thus to be thus misunderstood in the face of every evidence we give of our readiness to meet the Northern people on equal grounds? But we are told that we intimidate voters. It does not matter what may be our minority, though we may be as one to many, still we intimidate voters. It would soon be found there was intimidation on the other side. The Senator Morton, yesterday, had spoken of lies sent out by the Southern Associated Press Agents. He Gordon, thought that a libel on the Associated Press of the South, and he thought he knew as much about it as the Senator from Indiana. He, Gordon, as a Senator and a man, recognizing his responsibility to his country and his God, would say these things are *true*. [Renewed applause in the galleries.] Continuing his arguments he said: Liars, are they? What does the Senator do with the reporters sent out by the leading papers of the country from New York? Are they also liars? If so, why did not the Senator charge it? They testified to the very same class of facts. Why, Mr. President, does it find a place in the Senator's heart to charge falsehood upon the Southern reporters, when, if falsehood existed, it also existed in the city of New York? No, sir; the Senator cowered before the power of the *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Times*, and he dare not say it. [Renewed applause in the galleries.] Gordon, resuming, said he was forced to the conclusion that those on the other side who claim to be the friends of law and order desire murder in the Southern States. They know when peace comes, when the people of this country understand each other, as they are beginning, thank God, to understand each other now, good government would ensue, life, liberty and property would be safe and there would be no place for these disturbing spirits. He was responsible only for his belief, but he thought it true and in time history would write it down so. Not one man in a thousand in the South was armed. There were not half so many armed as before the war. There were not so many military companies in the South as before the war. The old-fashioned double-barrelled shot-gun had almost disappeared, and it was all right for the government to arm the black man and disarm the white man? Before the men who had no interest with Southern people, except to arraign the blacks against them, came there good feeling existed between the whites and blacks. There were school houses and churches in the South for blacks, and in every Southern State money had been contributed by whites for churches and school houses for blacks. The Southern white people had contributed more than any one else. Only the other day a resident of Georgia, in his last will and testament, bequeathed $100,000 to educate colored people. Did the Senator from Vermont, Edmunds, think these acts of semi-barbarianism which he attributed to Southern people, in his speech yesterday?

Edmunds said the Senator did not quote correctly.

Gordon—Does the Senator say that he did not say that before the war the South was in a state of semi-barbarianism?

Edmunds—I do.

Edmunds then requested the Senator to read from the record what he did say.

Gordon—Never mind what may be in the record. The words are in my memory and will not out.

Edmunds—Well, the Senator has the record and if he can fish out of it anything of that character, then his ingenuity is equal to his audacity.

Gordon—I took down the Senator's words as he said them and am responsible for them.

Edmunds—Responsibility is a very good thing.

The want of it sometimes is a very good thing too. [Laughter.]

Gordon then read from the record of yesterday Mr. Edmund's remarks where he said:

"When I see, Mr. President, as I have not seen, that the people, as they call themselves, the white Leaguers, or the white Democrats, or the white Conservatives, or whatever they may be, of any State in this Union, when they find that any of their associates have committed assassination or murder or wrong upon their fellow-citizens, for no cause but opinion's sake, turns upon him as in Ohio they would turn upon him, or in Vermont, without respect of party, and bring him under the heavy hand of justice, then I shall begin to have some faith that our southern brothers, who it seems have not yet forgotten the old manners and ways of semi-barbarous times, have thought better of it," &c.

Resuming his argument, Gordon said where is the audacity in bringing the Senator before the chamber as I have done?

Concluding his remarks, alluding to some statements of Edmunds, Senator Gordon said he would not be led into any controversy about the recent war; he had supposed the unhappy past buried in the past, and if there was any glory on either he supposed it was a common heritage a common people.

The Senator (Edmunds) desired to get at the truth about the South; if the South had one desire more than another it was that the American people might know the whole truth as to the state of feeling in that section.

The resolution was further discussed by Flanagan, of Texas and at half-past four Hamilton, of Maryland, took the floor, but yielded to Sargent for a motion to adjourn, which was agreed to, and the Senate then adjourned till 12 o'clock next day.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE DEAD OF THE OLD YEAR.—The necrology of the year just passed away does not contain so many distinguished men as that of 1873, but the list is still a long one, and contains many names linked with our political and social history. Among them are Charles Sumner, ex Senator Wigfall, Chief Justices Perley, of New Hampshire, and Thompson, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Ezra Cornell, Mayor Havemeyer, Admiral Buchannan, President Thompson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Rev. Dr. Kirk, Elder Knapp, Rev. Drs. Carleston, Slicer and Marvin, Charles Astor Bristed, N. S. Dodge, Wm. A. Wheeler and Gerritt Smith.

Go to the Salem Agricultural Works for PLOWS, Cultivators, Horse Powers, Threshers and Cleaners, Mowers and Reapers, Grain Drills, Horse Rakes, Feed Cutters, Cider Mills, Corn Shellers, or any other Agricultural Implement or Machinery, Salem, N. C.

REVIVAL OF THE SUGAR INTEREST IN LOUISIANA.—Sufficient data has been obtained to warrant the statement that the sugar yield in Louisiana the past season was 140,000 hogsheads, worth in round numbers $100 a hogshead, and 200,000 barrels of molasses, worth $24 a barrel, making a total of $28,800,000. In the parish of Ascension, upon sixteen acres of ground, worked by two negroes, 72,000 pounds of white sugar and 100 barrels of molasses, bringing $8,-400 were produced. A Scotch planter, Mr. Burnsides, working in the same parish lands formerly belonging to Gen. Wade Hampton and Senator Preston, made 5,000 hogsheads of sugar and 8,000 barrells of molasses, yielding in all $692,000 on an investment of $140,000. He worked about five hundred hands.

The Salem Plows are sure to please. Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

SUICIDE IN PATRICK COUNTY.—Mr. Perrian C. Joyce, a gentleman of affluence and high standing in his community, committed suicide near Sandy Plains, Patrick county, on Christmas morning. Directly after eating his breakfast he walked out some little distance from his residence and deliberately cut his throat with a razor, inflicting three severe gashes. It is supposed that he was laboring under temporary aberration of mind, caused by the death of his wife last summer. The deceased leaves seven small children.

For Labor Saving Machinery go to the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

Over sixty different nations, including Japan, now burn kerosene. Germany, in 1873, consumed 52,116,773 gallons, at a cost of $11,469,-151; Belgium, 22,616,550 gallons, costing $5,-127, 408; England, $2,000,000 worth, and Ireland about $4,341,765 worth.

100,000 lbs. Old Casting Wanted! At the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

According to the Boston *Journal of Commerce*, the trade of that port has seriously declined during the year. It says: We have lost over eleven millions in imports and over three million in exports, as compared with 1873.

For Deep Well Pumps, Force Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, Wrought Iron Pipes, Gum Hose, &c., &., go to the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

General Longstreet is in very poor health. His right leg is crippled with the disease which has kept him indoors for a month, and his face is said to bear evidence of anxiety and suffering.

All varieties Foundry Job Work done at the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

Now that the success of the Texas Gift Concert Association is assured, and a full drawing will undoubtedly take place on the day fixed, we recommend all who desire to try their luck to invest at once, as the possessor of the fortunate number, will be, by the investment of a solitary dollar, made happy by securing the $50,000 prize.

VARNISH AT ZEVELY'S

All in need of VARNISH of a superior quality, can be accommodated at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, SALEM, N. C.

Don't fail to visit the Salem Agricultural Works when you come to Salem, N. C.

Christmas In Kernersville.

Again, after the lapse of twelve months, we met on Christmas morning, at the little Moravian Church, to hear the oft repeated story and to rehearse the song of the angels, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will toward men." The Rev. Mr. Rush (M. E.) ministered to a goodly congregation. At the same hour, the country folks wended their way to the Friedland church, where the usual Moravian services were held by the pastor, Rev. L. Rights. In the afternoon, while these good people were enjoying their festival, (which was gotten up by themselves) some kind ladies of Kernersville were busily preparing for the entertainment which was to take place in the Moravian church, and were also decorating the tree. These ladies, viz: Mrs. E. B. Rights, Mrs. Z. B. Rush, Mrs. Martha Kerner, Mrs. P. Fulton, Mrs. Dr. Kerner, Mrs. L. Stockton were aided by Bro. Nattie Kerner and some young gentlemen; we are happy to make mention of these last as being engaged in such work. Old Sol favored us with his presence the greater part of the day and on the whole, the 25th proved to be one of the pleasantest Christmas days, we have experienced in several years. At 7 P. M., the services commenced by the singing of the good old hymn, Coronation, after which the children came in order into the church. The regular exercises were opened by the song, Happy Christmas, the singing being led by the organ. It was sung with spirit, the larger pupils singing the verses, whilst all joined in the chorus. If all had not a "happy Christmas" it was not because they were not wished one, and that with a hearty good will. When this was finished the smaller children, numbering twenty-five, formed a semi-circle and sang the Christmas morning. Then the Dialogue commenced; it was well rendered, and showed that great care and drilling had been exercised by some one. It was divided into two parts. The first was rendered by the juvenile members, who were represented as having met together to discuss the question "How shall we spend Christmas?" Many droll expressions as to how they were going to spend it made sober faces broad with smiles; and finally this part was ended by all concluding to spend the holidays in fun and frolic, characteristic of the little folks. But these were reminded by one that was older, of the true way of spending it, at the same time showing that their way was good if not carried too far. This part was ended by the song "Jesus has Come," by the whole school. During the singing of the last chorus, the larger pupils left the church singing, and echoing back the words

"Jesus is come, Jesus is come,
Peace on earth, good will towards men,
Jesus, the Saviour, Jesus is come."

They re-entered the church representing a party of travellers on a Christmas tour. They received a hearty welcome, which constituted the commencement of the second part. This consisted in the recitation of prophesies, and injunctions to follow the example of him whose birth we were celebrating, especially in being kind to the poor, and in the end clearly showing that there are two ways of spending Christmas. This part was also interspersed with singing. Ere we knew the dialogue was ended the little ones were marching around the tree while they sang "Gather round the Christmas tree." Oh, yes; this tree with its wonderful fruits we must not forget. In the top the little tapers constituted its crowning glory, and were indeed a fit emblem of the light that dawned 1874 years ago. The tree was gracefully festooned with tissue chains, pop corn and holly berries. On the lower branches hung the great attraction, the candy, which was done up in red, yellow, and blue printers' paper; candy kisses were also scattered about in the tree. After the singing, the candy parcels, numbering ninety-eight, were distributed to the children and every one got a share; if any were slighted, it was done unintentionally. We were about to fold our arms and wait for the doxology to be announced, when lo! the vestry doors flew open. "What is it?" was whispered around; when the mystery was solved and the wonder proved to be tapers. Didn't eyes glisten? We old folks forgot we were old, and became children again. This was followed by an excellent address from the superintendent of the morning Sunday School, Mr. Calvin Roberts. After this the little ones gathered again around the tree to bid it farewell in the beautiful words:

Farewell to thee, O Christmas tree,
Farewell to thee, O Christmas tree,
Thy part is done and thy gifts are gone,
And thy lights are dying one by one;
For earthly pleasures die to-day,
But heavenly joys will last alway.
Hosannah, hosannah, hosannah in the highest.

Farewell to thee, O Christmas tree,
Farewell to thee, O Christmas tree,
Twelve months ere we shall meet once more
Merry welcome singing as of yore;
For Christ now reigns our Saviour dear,
And gives us Christmas every year,
Hosannah, hosannah, hosannah in the highest.

As the words were sung we could but wonder if each little one that carroled so joyously the sweet hymn, would the next Christmas be present, or if some sweet voice would be hushed and still. This feast in which all had a share, both rich and poor, was furnished by the generous contributions of the citizens of Kernersville.

When we left the church the moon cast her mellow light upon us, as if in approbation of the work in which we had been occupied. So ended the entertainment of the combined morning and evening Sunday Schools. F.

The SALEM PLOW *will not choke*. Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., at close of business, December 31st, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$184,109 21
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	20,265 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Ag'ts,	6,750 00
" " other National Banks,	37,879 38
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures,	450 00
Checks and other Cash Items,	8,910 40
Bills of other National Banks,	1,000 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels,)	1,351 14
Specie, (including gold treasury notes)	6,000 00
Legal Tender Notes,	36,000 00
Total,	$452,715 13

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund	17,000 00
Other undivided profits,	999 10
National Bank Notes outstanding	135,000 00
Individual Deposits,	62,749 34
Time certificates of deposit	86,966 69
Total,	$452,715 13

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
COUNTY OF FORSYTH. }

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of January, 1875. AUGUSTUS FOGLE, J. P.

CORRECT—Attest:

I. G. LASH, }
J. W. HUNTER, } Directors.
E. BELO, }

C. A. SIMMONS OUT AGAIN WITH HIS GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

SIMMONS' HEPATIC COMPOUND
OR
LIVER CURE,

For all derangements of the Kidney's, Skin, Stomach, Bowels, &c., it has no equal. It is perfectly harmless and effective. This medicine is pronounced by Dr. C. A. SIMMONS, the former proprietor of Simmons' Liver Regulator, as being far superior to it or any other Liver Medicine now offered the public. For sale wholesale and retail at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, at Manufacturer's prices.

E. L. KING & SONS, Columbia, S. C.,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.
April 9, 1874.-15-12m.

FOG: BEING the name of the latest style of NOTE PAPER, with ENVELOPES to match. At the BOOKSTORE.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (old)	55	a 0 60	Salt	1 65	a 1 65
Wheat,	1 35	a 1 50	" American,	0 00	
Flour,	3 50	a 3 75	Candles ada.	18	a 20
Meal,	2½	a 3	Oils, Linseed,	0.00	a 1.25
Chop,	2½	a 2¾	" Kerosene,	22	a 30
Bacon,	15	a 00	Sheetings, Fries' B.	9	
Pork,	0 0[illegible]	a 9 00	" " A	9½	
Lard,	12½	a 15	Yarn, Fries,	0 00	a 1 25
Eggs,	00	a 15	Iron,	5½	a 6
Molasses,	38	a 50	Nails,	6	a 6½
Cheese Fac:	18	a 25	Calf Skins, Green,	15 cts.	
" Mount.	15	a 20	Tallow,	8	a 10
Butter,	25	a 30	Beeswax,	28	a 30
Peas,	75	a 00	Clover Seed,	0 00	a 9 00
Apples, green,	75	a 1 00	Home grown;	0.00	a 0.00
dried,	4	a 10	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50	
Potatoes, sw.	40	a 50	Brick,	6.00	a 10.00
" irish,	100	a 000	Shingles,		
Coffee,	20	a 30	Long leaf pine,	4.50	a 5.50
Sugar,	8	a 15	Hay, per cwt.	40	a 00
" crushed,	15	a 18	Rags,	2½	a
Dried peel., peach.,	12½	a 22	Butter Beans,	13	
" unpeel ½	6	a 8	Dried Cherries	20 to 25	
Dried Blackberries,	9				

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

PRIMINGS,	4 00 to 6 50
LUGS.—New Common,	6 00 to 7 50
Good,	8 00 to 11 00
Bright,	10 00 to 14 50
Fancy Smokers,	18 00 to 32 00
LEAF.—New Common,	8 00 to 10 50
Good,	12 00 to 18 00
Medium Wrappers,	18 00 to 20 00
Mahogany "	40 00 to 50 00
Fancy "	50 00 to 100 00

Danville Tobacco Market.

PRIMINGS,	1.50 to 6.
Lugs—Very Common,	9.00 to 10.
" Good, "	10.00 to 12.
" Bright, "	12.00 to 20.
" " Smokers,	15.00 to 55.
Leaf— Common,	7.00 to 15.
" Good,	12.00 to 15.
Wrappers—Medium,	25,00 to 35.
" Fine,	35.00 to 60.
" Extra,	75.00 to 150.

Richmond Tobacco Market.

BLACK.

LUGS—Very common	$ 8 50 to 9 50
Medium to good	10 50 to 10 00
Extra	10 00 to 12 50
LEAF—Common	10 00 to 12 50
Medium.	12 50 to 13 50
Good	14 50 to 16 50
Fine	16 50 to 18 00
Extra selections	18 50 to 20 00

BRIGHT.

LUGS—Common	10 00 to 13 00
Medium to good	14 00 to 22 50
Fine smoking	25 00 to 35 00
Extra smoking	37 50 to 40 00
LEAF—Common to medium	11 00 to 13 00
Good to fine	13 50 to 17 00
Extra fillers	20 00 to 25 00
WRAPPERS—Common	18 00 to 25 00
Medium to good	27 50 to 40 80
Fine	45 00 to 75 00
Extra	80 00 to 150 00

MAHOGANY.

WRAPPERS—Common to medium	15 00 to 22 50
Good to fine	25 00 to 40 00
Extra	45 00 to 60 00

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ENGRAVINGS, illustrating Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Milling, Mining and Metallurgy; Records of the latest progress in the applications of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-Building, Navigation, Telegraph, Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and Heat.

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MR. S. W. TERRELL,
Fashionable Milliner
AND
HAIR DRESSER,
RALEIGH, N. C.
HAIR JEWELRY A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS SOLICITED, which shall have my prompt and personal attention.
Nice, long human hair wanted.
MAIN STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.
Jan. 14, 1875.

DAILY CHARLOTTE OBSERVER.

CHARLES R. JONES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Charlotte, N. C.

DAILY EDITION.

One copy one year, (postage paid,)	$8.00
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CASH—INVARABLY IN ADVANCE.

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WM. H. BERNARD
Wilmington, N. C.

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PUBLISHED BY
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Wilmington, N. C.

THE DAILY JOURNAL, the oldest daily paper in North Carolina, is published every morning, except Monday at:

One copy one year,	$8.00
" " six months,	4.00
" " one month, and shorter ds, poeri,	75

LOCAL ITEMS.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 8, a. m.; due every day, except Sunday, by 5.30, p. m.

Mount Airy mail, *via* Old Town, Bethania, Little Yadkin, Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8½, a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12.30, p. m.

Madison mail, *via* Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday: by 3, p. m.; Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, *via* Friedberg, Mill r's Mill, Elbaville and Fulton: closes every Friday at 7, a. m. due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Jonesville mail, *via* Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend: due every Friday, by 7, p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6, a. m.

Walkertown mail, *via* Salem Chapel, White Road, Belew's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4, p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Panther Creek mail, *via* Lewisville: closes every Saturday, at 7, a. m.; due, by 8, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

COLD WEATHER.—The coldest day of the winter was Sunday last. Ice formed on the ponds one and a half inches in thickness.—There was a slight fall of snow with sleet on Sunday night, Monday morning and all day Tuesday, we being now in the midst of one of the heaviest sleets known here for years.

Dispatches from the North and West report intensely cold weather, with heavy snow storms in some sections.

EPILEPTIC FIT ON ICE.—Charles Perryman was attacked with an epileptic fit on the icy streets on Tuesday last, causing considerable excitement and no little trouble.

Droves of mules and horses pass on our streets in considerable numbers, every day or two.

Tuesday night, a wagoner drove too near the embankment near the blacksmith shop, and slid off with his team. Not much damage.

Another team, same night, came to a stand still on our icy streets, locomotion being too difficult even for horse flesh. With some trouble the obstacle was finally overcome.

No material change in the markets.

SOMETHING NEW.—Mr. M. H. Langfeld, of Winston, now occupies the storeroom vacated by Messrs. Norfleet & Co., (Gray's corner) where he will carry on the wholesale Grocery business, to which he respectly invites public attention.

Mr. Langfeld is still in the Dry Goods line, at his old stand, where he will be pleased to see his old customers, and any number of new ones.

The special notice of the Texas Gift Concert Association at Denison, is unavoidably crowded out this week.

The new advertisement of Greensboro Grand Gift Concert too late for this issue.

Tickets for sale at F. W. Meller's Confectionery.

ACCIDENT'S on the icy pavements were more than usually frequent on Tuesday last. Among others we regret to learn that our venerable citizen, John Vogler, fell and slightly injured his head. He is up and about again, however.

Robert Beck, a lad in Dr. Shaffner's employ, fell and dislocated his wrist on Tuesday evening. Fortunately, Dr. C. W. Null was near by, who repaired damages, as much as possible, in a short time.

LECTURES.—The Reading Club will inaugurate a series of Lectures during the Winter and Spring, commencing probably early in February. Rev. Dr. Johnson, of Lexington, Prof. C. B. Denson, of Pittsboro, Dr. Grissom and Seaton Gales, Esq., of Raleigh have consented to deliver the Lectures.

ACCIDENT.—A little girl, daughter of Wm. Gibbins, residing near town, while crossing the narrow foot bridge, accross the creek, on her way home, accidentally fell into the water, but was fortunately rescued by her brother catching hold of her floating hair and thus drawing her to the bank. The water was not deep, but the child was thoroughly chilled and was in danger of drowning. The crossing should be made as secure as possible, by handrailing &c.

LARGE HOGS.—Mr. Philip Reid has a mammoth specimen of a hog, said to be over three feet high, and otherwise proportionably large.

Mr. A. Butner, of the Salem Hotel, butchered three large hogs yesterday. The largest hog weighing 635 pounds, and the other two 440 and 341 pounds.

LICENSE ISSUED.—The following are the Marriage License issued in Forsyth County, from the 1st of January 1874, to the 1st of January 1875:

January, 14; Februrary, 6; March, 7; April, 12; May, 5; June, 6; July, 6; August, 10; September, 7; October, 10; November, 12; December, 17; Total, 112.

WINE.—Thanks to Dr. Wheeler for a bottle of his excellent grape wine.

☞ Interesting reading matter on every page of this paper.

CALENDAR FOR 1875.

1875.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feb.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mar.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...
May.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	...	...	...

1875.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Aug.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
Sept.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	...	...
Oct.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nov.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	...	...	...	...
Dec.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...

A LARGE COON.—A few days since Charles Jones, son of Mr. Aquilla Jones, of this place, whilst watching for wild ducks at Mr. Stafford's mill pond, discovered a large coon on a tree, making for his den. Mr. Jones procured Mr. Samuel's bull dog, near by, cut down the tree, when a long and hard fight took place before his coonship was conquered. The wild animal weighed 10½ pounds.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—During the past week, the meetings held every evening were well attended, as alluded to last week, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather. All the members of the Moravian Church, in Salem as well as several pastors of the country congregations assisted in the exercises. Also Revs. Wiley, Franklin, Heitman and White of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches joined in the services.

On Sunday night an interesting Union Meeting was held, which closed the services of the week. A number of ministers either offered up fervent prayers or addressed the congregation with words of encouragement. Such meeting are calculated to do much good.

MARRIED,

On the 24th of December last, Mr. JOHN ASHBY and Miss MARY E. AYERS, of Patrick county, Va.

At the residence of the bride's father in Stokes county, on the 31st of December last, Mr. RUFUS TUTTLE and Miss NANCY PLUNKET.

DIED,

On Monday night, the 4th inst., in Stokes county, Mrs. NELSON, wife of Leander Nelson, deceased, aged about 90 years.

In Stokes county, BENJAMIN PULLAM, aged fifty years.

At Leaksville Cotton Mills, January 6th, of Typhoid Pneumonia, little EDGAR, infant son of C. Eugene and S. C. Kluge, aged 18 months. "And he said: 'Is it well with the child?'" "And she said: 'It is well.'"

In Richmond, Va., December 28th, 1874, Mrs. KATE S. BUFORD, wife of Col. A. S. Buford, President of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C. January 1st, 1875.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Haner Banner, Mary Fletcher, Mrs. Susan Kanada, Miss Eliza Marshall, Miss Mary B. Roberson, Miss Ema C. Smith, Mrs. Nancy Sanders, Miss Clara Sink, Miss Cornelia Younts

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

E. B. Chesterman, J. Foulton & Co., W. C. Fiddler, Charles Gibson, J. W. Jones, John Miller, A. F. May's 2, Jones C. Miller, S. P. Pfaff, J. W. Roberts, Walter Reece, Rev. T. C. Stoltz, Lewis L. Smith 2, Julis C. Swaim, Samuel Smith, Thomas Whisenart, Mr. Zeagler, merchant.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

D. P. MAST.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.

☞ Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.

Office in the Court-House. 6-1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Kenmore University High School.

AMHERST C. H., VA.

H. A. STRODE, (Math. Medalist, U. Va.,) Principal and Instructor in Mathematics and Engineering and Natural Sciences. H. C. BROCK, (B. Lit., U. Va., recently Asst. Prof. Latin, U. Va.,) Instructor in Greek, Latin, French and German. One of the leading High Schools in the State. New term commences February 1st, 1875. Charge, $150 for board and tuition. References—Gen. Rufus Barringer, Charlotte, N. C.; J. D. Williams, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C. Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

OLD DOMINION

Iron and Nail Works Co.

R. E. BLANKENSHIP, Con'l Agent.

RICHMOND, - - VIRGINIA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CUT NAILS, SPIKES AND BAR IRON.

ROUNDS, SQUARES, BANDS, OVALS,

HALF OVALS, HALF ROUNDS,

Horse Shoe Bars, Bridge Bolts, Nut and Rivet Iron, &c

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers prices—Largest company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

500 PIANOS & ORGANS

New and Second Hand, of First-Class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for Cash, or on Installments, or for Rent, in City or Country, during these Hard Times and the Holidays, by HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New York. Agents wanted to sell Waters' New Scale Pianos, and Concerto Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the trade. A large discount to teachers, Ministers, Churches, Lodges, Schools.

ANOTHER

OPPORTUNITY

TO INVEST A FEW DOLLARS, WITH POSSIBLE RETURNS OF THOUSANDS, IS OFFERED BY THE POSTPONEMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY. TO THE 27th OF FEBRUARY, NEXT, OF THE FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT AND DRAWING. THE MANAGEMENT ARE PLEDGED TO THE RETURN OF THE MONEY IF THE DRAWING SHOULD NOT COME OFF AT THE DAY APPOINTED.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		75,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
5 CASH GIFTS,	$20,000 each,	100,000
10 CASH GIFTS,	10,000 each,	150,000
15 CASH GIFTS,	10,000 each,	140,000
20 CASH GIFTS,	5,000 each,	100,000
25 CASH GIFTS,	4,000 each,	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS,	3,000 each,	90,000
50 CASH GIFTS,	2,000 each,	100,000
100 CASH GIFTS,	1,000 each,	100,000
240 CASH GIFTS,	500 each,	120,000
500 CASH GIFTS,	100 each,	50,000
19,000 CASH GIFTS,	50 each,	950,000
Grand Total 20,000 Gifts, all Cash,		$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets,	$ 50 00
Halves,	25 00
Tenths, or each Coupon,	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00
22 1-2 Tickets for	1,000 00

For Tickets and information, address

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent and Manager,

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TO HAVE GOOD HEALTH

The Liver must be kept in order.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

has become a staple family medicine. Purely vegetable—*Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for all Derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Will clear the complexion, cure headache, &c. Shun Imitations.

Try Sandford's Liver Regulator.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Terms free.—Address GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland Maine.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 27th, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'R.
Leave Charlotte,	10.00 P. M.	8.35 A. M
" Air-line Junction,	10.08 "	8.56 "
" Salisbury,	12.20 A. M.	10.54 "
" Greensboro,	3.43 "	1.15 P. M.
" Danville,	6.13 "	3.36 "
" Dundee,	6.25 "	3.48 "
" Burkville,	11.33 "	8.20 "
Arrive Richmond,	2.22 P.M.	11.09 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'R.
Leave Richmond,	1.38 P. M.	5.03 A. M.
" Burkville,	4.41 "	
" Dundee,	9.25 "	
" Danville,	9.29 "	1.12 P. M.
" Greensboro,	12.35 A. M.	4.15 "
" Salisbury,	3.27 "	4.45 "
" Air-line Junction,	6.15 "	8.58 "
Arrive Charlotte,	6.22 A. M.	9.05 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST MAIL.
Leave Greensboro,	3.35 A. M	Arrive 11.30 P. M
" Comp'y Shops,	5.06 "	Leaves 10.15 "
" Raleigh,	8.48 A. M.	" 5.38 "
Arrive Goldsboro,	11.25 "	" 2.35 P. M

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.—SALEM BRANCH

Leave Greensboro,	4.25, P. M.
Arrive at Salem,	6.10 P. M.
Leave Salem	9.20, A. M.
Arrive at Greensboro,	11.15 A. M.

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 5.38 P. M. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to and from points North and South.

Two Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.00 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.43, p. m., leave Burkeville 4.35, a. m., arrive at Richmond, 7.58, a. m.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

For further information, address

S. E. ALLEN, General Ticket Agent Greensboro, N. C.

T. M. R. TALCOTT, Engineer and Gen'l Superintendent.

Notice to Creditors!

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of John M Vawter, deceased, as required by law, on the 30th day of November, 1874, I hereby notify all persons holding debts or claims against the estate of said deceased, to present them to me, duly authenticated, as required by law, for payment, on or before the 15th day of December, 1875, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All those indebted to the estate of my testator, are notified to make immediate payment as no indulgence can be given.

WM. TURNER, Executor.

Dec. 15 1874.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the present session of the General Assembly for an Act, incorporating the YADKIN RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY, for the purpose of building a bridge across Yadkin River, at or between Glenn's Ferry and Shallowford. 50-6t

A FORTUNE FOR $1!

ONE GIFT IS GUARANTEED TO EVERY ELEVEN CONSECUTIVE NUMBERS.

$50,000 for ONE DOLLAR.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME."

DAME FORTUNE HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES.

50,000 Tickets at $1 00 each, numbered from 1 to 500,000, inclusive. The exceedingly low price of Tickets brings it within the reach of all.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY OF DENISON, TEXAS.

THE TEXAS GIFT ASSOCIATION

WILL GIVE A GRAND CONCERT

WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 31, 1875,

And will Distribute to the Ticket Holders

$250,000 IN GIFTS.

Depository, First National Bank, Denison.

Distribution to Commence Immediately after the Concert. Managers of the Distribution chosen by the Ticket Holders and Prominet Citizens.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1	Grand Cash Gift,		.....	$50,000
1	"	"	"	25,000
1	"	"	"	15,000
1	"	"	"	10,000
1	"	"	"	5,000
1	"	"	"	2,500
1	"	"	"	1,500
10	"	"	" $500 each,	... 5,000
20	"	"	" 250 "	 5,000
30	"	"	" 150 "	 4,500
50	"	"	" 100 "	 5,000
100	"	"	" 50 "	 5,000
100	"	"	" 25 "	 2,500
200	"	"	" 20 "	 4,000
500	"	"	" 10 "	 5,000
1,000	"	"	" 5 "	 5,000
1,500	"	"	" 2½ "	 3,750
46,250	"	"	" 1 "	 46,250
49,767	Grand Cash amounting to			200,000
22	Prizes in Real Estate, am'tn'g to			50,000
49,789	Gifts, amounting to			.....$250,000

Please address us for circulars giving references and full particulars.

A statement of the Distribution will be published and forwarded to ticket holders, and all gifts will be promptly paid after the distribution.

Good and Responsible Persons Wanted to work for the interests of this Association. LIBERAL COMMISSIONS ALLOWED.

How to Remit to Us.

Money should be sent by Express or by Draft, Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter.

Address all Communications to

ALPHEUS R. COLLINS, Sec'y.

DENISON, TEXAS.

Nov. 5. 1874.

The American Sardine Co's Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 10-1y.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

And the way to preserve and mantain that economy is to know

WHEN AND WHERE

to make judicious outlays in the selection and purchase of Goods.

WE PROPOSE TO GIVE THE FOLLOWING ADVICE GRATUITOUS, OR

FREE GRATIS AND FOR NOTHING.

It Has Become a Well Established Fact that by Going to

R. A. WOMMACK & CO'S

to buy your Goods, you can and will save money; and

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

WE have now the LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF GOODS in this section of country, which have been carefully selected, and will be sold at

Startlingly Low Prices!

We have a large stock of PRINTS of all sorts and prices, Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS, FLANNELS of all kinds, grades and colors, White and Black ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, LINSEYS, a large lot of SHAWLS, of all sizes, colors and prices, &c., &c. Also

MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR OF ALL KINDS.

Hats and Caps in Great Variety.

Notions without end.—Collars, Shirts, Soap, Suspenders, Hoops, Hosiery and Gloves, Thread, Pins, Needles, Brushes, Buttons, Tapes, Paper, Envelopes, Memorandum Books, Table Oil Cloths, Umbrellas.

FRIES' JEANS of all Grades, also their Yarns and Sheeting and Cotton Batting at Factory prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

a splendid assortment, for Men, Women, Boys, Girls and Children.

Paints, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Patent Medicines, Powder, Lead, Shot, single and double-barrelled Guns, &c., &c. The largest stock of

Crockery and Glass Ware

ever brought to this country by one firm. ☞ Also a full line of KEROSINE OIL, LAMPS, BURNERS and WICKS.

Sole Leather, and Strupe & Son's Upper Leather.

COFFEE, WHITE AND BROWN SUGARS, TEA, CHOCOLATE, MOLASSES, COAL OIL MACHINE OIL, &c., &c.

We are not in the habit of doing any tall blowing, but when we have any very important matter to communicate we would be derelict in our duty to the public and ourselves in withholding the same, and therefore we have to proclaim that in

HARDWARE WE CAN'T BE BEAT.

We know whereof we speak, and we mean what we say.

CARPENTERS can with us find the best and cheapest assortment of all kinds of tools they need: Planes of all kinds, Hammers, Hatchets, Hand and Tenon Saws, Drawing Knives, Braces and Bitts, Augers, Gimblets, Compasses, Levels, Tape Measures, Squares, Files, Screw Drivers, Plane, Saw and Auger Handles, &c., &c., and

BUILDERS can be furnished with all sorts of BUILDING HARDWARE, Nails, Glass, Locks, Latches, Hinges, Pulleys, Screws, Bolts, Paints, &c., at prices that defy competition.

and **FARMERS** with Axes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Horse and Mule Shoes, Scythes, Traces, Collars, Hames, Ploughs and Plough Points, Tire Iron, &c., Coffee Mills, Saussage Grinders, Steelyards, Spring Ballances, Steel Traps, Mouse and Rat Traps, Fire Dogs, Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Ovens, Spiders, Extra Lids, Wood Saws, Curry Combs, Lanterns, Chairs, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets.

CARRIAGE MAKERS with Spokes, Felloes, Rims, Shafts, Whiffle Trees, Turned Sticks, Oil Cloth, &c.

☞ We will barter for all kinds of **COUNTRY PRODUCE**, such as FRUIT, CORN, WHEAT, RYE, OATS, FLOUR, PLANK, RAGS, FEATHERS, BEESWAX, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, TALLOW, &c., &c.

We likewise deem this an appropriate time and place to express our gratitude to our many friends and customers who have favored us with their patronage. They have evinced their sound judgment and discretion in coming to us for good bargains, and we hope they always went away satisfied and well pleased and will come again and often, and we promise our best endeavors to please them and deserve their patronage.

Respectfully,

Salem, N. C., November 3, 1874. **R. A. WOMMACK & CO.**

REMEMBER

THAT A MAN CAN

SAVE THE AMOUNT OF HIS TAXES

EVERY YEAR BY BUYING HIS GOODS OF THE RIGHT HOUSES AT RIGHT PRICES.

PATTERSON & CO.,

Are demonstrating daily the beneficial effects to their customers of buying Goods FOR CASH ONLY, from leading Manufacturers and Jobbers at the North and offering them for sale

ONLY FOR CASH OR BARTER.

In this way we are enabled to get the benefit of the lowest prices in our purchases, and as we get our pay in hand--ready money or produce—we are content to work for short profits. This prevents, too, any distinction being made between customers—the money of the poor man being just as good as the money of the rich man.

We have never had so fine and full a stock of goods as we are now offering for sale—and prices have never been so low since the war. We keep constantly on hand (by replenishing as fast we sell) very complete assortments of HARDWARE, for mechanics and farmers. HARDWARE, for saddlers and coachmakers. Iron, Steel and Nails. Groceries of all kinds. Drugs, Paints and Dye Stuffs. Leather, Salt, Grindstones, Provisions, Woodware, Rope, Crockery and Glassware. Umbrellas, Floor add Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Trunks, Bed and Travelling Blankets, Table Covers. Men's, Boys', Womens' and Children's Shoes, made to our order and warranted to be the best. Men's and Boy's Boots, Hats and Caps in great variety.—Fancy articles in great variety. Buggy and Wagon Whips, Musical Instruments.

DRY GOODS of all kinds, Both Woolen & Cotton,

Including a full line of FRIES' GOODS.

A large assortment of NOTIONS,

SHAWLS of all patterns and prices,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS in elegant styles,

Unsurpassed by any house in this section of the State in quality, beauty of texture, and cheapness in price.

This is only a general summary of our stock. Many desirable articles are not mentioned for want of space. Prices of most goods are reduced, and we intend to keep as low as the lowest. We do not expect to make a fortune at selling goods, but we hope for a decent living, by building up an establishment where, at all times, "The best goods can be bought for the least money."

☞ We invite a visit from all persons wishing to invest their surplus cash to the best advantage.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Nov, 4th, 1874. 45-tf.

FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE

J. BLICKENDERFER,

South Side Public Square, Salem, N. C.

ALWAYS ALERT

TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES

GOOD BUYING

Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

A NEW LINE OF ARTICLES RARE, RICH AND TASTY, consisting of

China, Glass, Lava and Parian Ware,

FANCY GOODS, FANCY BOXES, AND LADIES' WORK BOXES, &c.

Very beautiful and suited for Presents.

☞ **New Styles of Goods received every few days.**

Salem, N. C. Nov 4, 1874

J. BLICKENDERFER.

SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE

NEW GOODS. 1874. FALL AND WINTER

J. L. FULKERSON

IS NOW OFFERING A SPLENDID LINE OF

New & Seasonable DRESS GOODS,

many of which are of very superior quality.

Particular attention is called to an extra article of BLACK **BOMBAZINE and PURE BLACK MOHAIRS,** finest quality offered in this market.

Also all wool POPLINS, or Empress Cloths in variety of colors. A fine line of **CASHMERE, SERGES, DeBEGE, REPS** and **ALPACAS** in new colors.

Opera Cloths, Repellents and Sackings.

Also large lot of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes, new styles.

☞ **Cash customers will find it to their interest to call and see**

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 17th, 1874.

FALL and WINTER STOCK!

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Notions, Boot and Shoes, Hats,

SOLE, HARNESS AND UPPER LEATHER, IRON, NAILS, HORSESHOES SALT, FERTILIZERS, GUANO, WATT'S PLOWS, STOVES, AND ALL MANNER OF MERCHANDISE.

While we return our thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us for the past several years, it is our intention to keep such a stock of goods at all times as will meet the wants of the people, both in quality and prices.

Our regularly increasing trade caused us to purchase a larger stock of goods this fall than usual, and as we buy only FOR CASH, and have good facilities for doing business, we offer inducements to our customers.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE IN EITHER TOWN,

Are Agents for the sale of "Whan's Raw Bone Super Phosphate," "Pacific Guano," "Watt's Plows and Castings," "Greensboro' Cooking Stoves."

☞ **Agents for "The Merchants' and Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., of Va." A good, safe and reliable Company.**

We buy Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and all saleable produce for which we pay full market prices.

We wish a written statement from all who have used Whau's Phosphate an Pacific Guano, as to how they acted upon their crops. Wish them before Christmas. We invite all to examine our stock and prices. Nov.2. t

Poetry.

JANUARY.

Now the sullen whirlwinds ring:
Trumpets of the cheerless king!
Hoary WINTER from the North,
Rushing in his grandeur forth,
Forests groan beneath his feet,
Round him sweeps the bitter sleet;
Like a giant spectre's pall;
But a kingly coronal,
Where ten thousand sear-beams glow,
Flashes round his frowning brow.
Dead beneath the naked tree,
Lies the bird, and lies the bee;
Bound in fetters chill and strong,
Silent steals the stream along:
Life o'er all the land is numb,
Frozen, hueless, loveless, dumb!

Gen. Albert Ames.

HOW HE HANDCUFFED A NORTH CAROLINA CONDUCTOR FOR OBEYING ORDERS.

Hillsboro Recorder.

The reappearance of this worthy upon the scene in connection with the recent Vicksburg troubles, recalls to mind an incident in which his characteristics were developed in a manner quite in keeping with his Mississippi career.

Just after the close of the war, when this section still remained head-quarters for a portion of the Northern army, and when generals of the grade of Ames and Kilpatrick, and other like gentry conspicuous on the roll of fame, were plenty as blackberries, it was determined among these latter to make the presentation of a sword to Kilpatrick—probably to replace the one he lost in his flight in the pine woods south of Fayetteville—the occasion of a great fete at Lexington.

As the railroad was then pretty much under military rule, to order a train, to fix their own schedule, and to fly through to Lexington at a speed of 35 miles an hour, was all easily arranged and carried out. They had, in common parlance, "a high old time" at Lexington, and at the close of the ceremonial and festivities, re-entered the train, full of wine and whisky, and determined to annihilate time and space in returning to Raleigh.

There was nothing to impede them until they reached Company Shops, which they did with incredible speed. But there the train was taken in charge by conductor Kluge, and Kluge had been notified that there was a train on its way up from Raleigh, and that it was necessary that he should reduce speed, and be on the look out for the meeting points.

Everybody remembers Kluge, the most polite, the most gentle spoken, the most popular conductor of his day, accommodating, but faithful to duty, mild, yet firm in carrying out orders.

Ames and his companions, flushed with wine and frolic, were blustering about, swearing at even the unnecessary delay at the Shops, and therefore in no mood to learn that from thenceforth they were to travel like sober folks, and go on to Raleigh on the regular schedule time. Kluge conveyed the information in the most bland and courteous style, but the irate hero would listen to no explanation.

"By —, I will go as fast as I have come; your d—d trains must keep out of my way."—"But, General," says Kluge, "the train from Raleigh is on the way. There is no way of communicating with it. If we run as you wish, we will run into it and smash up both trains." "I tell you, sir, to run as I order you. This is my train." "No, sir; this is my train. I am under orders, and I will obey them."—"By —, I'll see to that," and calling up a guard, Kluge was roughly seized, tied hand and foot, and thrown, neck and crop, like a mail sack into a box car, and in that way was carried to Raleigh.

The Engineer, however, carried out the orders of the railroad powers, and Ames for once had to yield to the civil authority.

Kluge was turned loose at Raleigh without apology and never did obtain redress for the unmanly outrage.

Of such material was made many of the heroes who have since lorded it over the South with such despotic rule.

Humorous.

The family man who flatters himself that his troubles are over, as the cellar is paved with potatoes, peaches, tomatoes and other truck, is brought to a realizing sense of the situation by an inquiry from his better half touching the price of quinces, the best of grapes to "put up" and the best style of jar to put them in. He is ready to ask, Is there no end to these household applications?

A physician on presenting his bill to the executor of the estate of a deceased patient, asked: "Do you wish to have my bill sworn to?" "No," said the executor, "the death of the deceased is enough to prove that you attended him professionally."

Mrs. Nye, of Iowa, can get supper, split kindlings, wash the dishes, milk two cows, and feed the hogs while her five boys and two girls are playing a game of croquet.

Success in life is very apt to make us forget the time when we were not much. It is just so with a frog on a jump; he can't remember when he was a tadpole, but other folks can.

A man in Boston, in his hurry to assist a fainting lady, got a bottle of mucilage instead of camphor and bathed her face with it. She was a good deal stuck up with his attention.

When a Nevada miner leaps into a saloon, with a revolver in each hand and a bowie-knife under his arm, and asks: "Who runs this soul destroying shebang?" echo is left to answer, while the crowd fall out of the back door.

"You charge me fifty sequins," said a Venetian nobleman to a sculptor, "for a bust that only costs ten days' labor." "You forget," cried the artist, "that I have been thirty years learning to make that bust in ten days."

On retiring from business, a wise old man said to his son and successor: "Now, my boy, remember that common sense is the best thing you can bring to bear on every affair of life except love-making."

"How much did he leave?" inquired a gentleman of a wag, on learning of the death of a wealthy citizen. "Everything," responded the wag, "he didn't take a dollar with him."

The New Orleans *Bulletin* says the difference between a carpet-bagger and a church bell is that one peals from the steeple and the other steals from the people."

AHEAD OF ALL

COMPETITION!

M. H. LANGFELD,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WOULD respectfully return to his numerous customers grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, and announces that his Stock is now full and complete in all kinds of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

COMPRISING VERY FULL ASSORTMENTS OF

General Merchandise,

BEING

THE BEST,
THE LARGEST,
THE MOST VARIED,

And the CHEAPEST STOCK OF GOODS ever brought to this market.

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
GENT'S GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

and ANYTHING ELSE WANTED, to which we invite the attention of all.

My facilities for Jobbing are unsurpassed, and I invite

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

To call and inspect my stock and prices. Dec. 10.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PULASKI COWPER, Supervisor

NORTH CAROLINA
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Encourage Home Institutions.

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C. J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

NEW SHOE STORE.

S. H. & S. A. C. EVERETT.

Corner of Main and New Shallowford Street.

SALEM, N. C.

WE have just received a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which we propose to sell very low for CASH. Our stock consists of a splendid assortment of LADIES', MISSES, CHILDREN'S and INFANTS

GLOVE, FRENCH, CURACOA, KID and BERG

LACED, BUTTON and CONGRESS BOOTS of latest styles and most elaborate finish These we have of every variety and quality to suit the fancy and purse of it customers.

We would especially invite the attention of the young gentlemen to our stock of handmade goods.—BOOTS, CONGRESS GAITERS, ALEXIS TIES, PRINCE ALBERTS, PRINCE ARTHURS, &c. These we have made to order and of different widths, so that no one need think that they cannot get a fit at the New Shoe Store.

Our commoner grades of shoes are adapted to the wants of all classes of laboring men. Heavy Brogans, Double and Single Sole, Plough Shoes, Alabama Ties, &c., &c.

We cannot enumerate all that we have, but beg that you will all come and examine our stock whether with a view to purchasing or not.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

A NEW LOT OF

INITIAL PAPER

AT THE BOOK STORE.

Ornamental Plants.

Agency Established in Salem.

THE Subscriber is pleased to announce that Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ has been appointed Agent for Salem and vicinity of the Kelvyn Nursery.—Shade Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Dutch Bulbs, Flower Seeds, Greenhouse and Hot-house Plants, and Hardy Border Plants in 1800 varieties, grown in North Carolina, and adapted to our wants. Prices as low as any reputable house in the United States. Full descriptive catalogues may be obtained of the Agent. Plans furnished for the entire improvement of Public and Private Grounds, and the outfit of trees and flowers supplied. References in any part of the State.

C. B. DENSON,
Nov. 12, 1874. Pittsboro, N. C.

Cedar Cove Nurseries.

CRAFT & SAILOR, Proprietors,

RED PLAINS, Yadkin County, N. C.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS are offered to purchasers of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, and STRAWBERRY and RASPBERRY PLANTS.

PRICE LIST now ready, with list of leading varieties. Send for it.

Address CRAFT & SAILOR,
30-tf. Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C.

CHARTS FOR THE PEOPLE,

AT THE BOOKSTORE.

NURSERY AGENCY.

Very Choice Trees and Plants.

HAVING TAKEN THE AGENCY FOR Mr. G. S. Bellis' extensive "Butterwood Nursery," located at Littleton, in this State, I am now prepared to fill orders for TREES and PLANTS of the choicest and most desirable varieties, and on the most satisfactory terms.

I would call special attention to the new and very early varieties of PEACHES—The BEATRICE, LOUISE and RIVERS—all ripening ahead of Hale. These have now been thoroughly tested in this country, and have obtained the commendation of all who have seen them.

Mr. Bellis commenced packing his Beatrice, last year, (from 5,000 trees) on the 5th of June, shipped them to New York, where they ALL arrived in PERFECT ORDER, and sold for $6 to $8 per bushel crate.—Here they will ripen from the 12th to the 20th of June.

Prices of Beatrice, Louise and Rivers $4 per doz and $20 per 100. Other varieties, as per Catalogue.

I would also direct attention to the NEWMAN SEEDLING STRAWBERRY of Southern origin, well known and very highly esteemed for a number of years,—but until recently, closely held in private hands.—This berry is large, of finer flavor than Wilson's and two weeks earlier, remaining in bearing for nearly three months, and is perfectly adapted to our soil and climate. It is a remarkably firm and solid berry.

Prices of Plants.—50 cents per doz; $3 50 per 100; $20 per 1000.

A large stock of PURE WILSON'S ALBANY on hand. Plants very fine. Send for Catalogue.

E. W. LINEBACK.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 5, 1874.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY GOODS.

Unusual Attractions
—AT—
MRS. DOUTHIT'S
Millinery Store.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Fall and Winter
HATS AND BONNETS,
Sashes and Ribbons,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment o LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BELIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

Perfumeries and Extracts and many other articles in my line.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 8, 1874. 41-tf

Eclectic Magazine
OF
FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART
1875.

(THIRTY-FIRST YEAR.)

LITERATURE.

IN the department of General Literature, the ECLECTIC presents an unsurpassed array of instructive and entertaining articles. Its selections are made from all the English and foreign periodicals, and cover a literature incomparably richer and more productive than any other to which the reader can find access. A class of writers contribute to the English magazines and newspapers such as seldom appear in American periodicals, and the best of these Essays, Reviews, Sketches, Criticisms, and Poems are reproduced in the *Eclectic*. Recent issues have contained articles, stories or poems by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, James Anthony Froude, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Frances Power Cobbe, Robert Buchanan, Leslie Stephen, Arthur Helps, Alfred Tennyson, Thomas Hughes, William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, Thos. Hardy, Turgenieff, William Morris, Miss Thackeray, and others equally eminent.

SCIENCE.

To this department the *Eclectic* gives larger space than any other magazine in the world not exclusively scientific. It not only presents an ample record of investigations, but gathers from the whole field of foreign current literature the best articles of the most authoritative thinkers and writers; as Profs. Huxley and Tyndall, Richard Proctor, B.A., Prof. Owen, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Max Muller, J. Norman Lockyer, St. George Mivart, and E. B. Tylor, all of whom have been represented in recent issues of the Magazine. *The public should bear the fact in mind that the ECLECTIC has no theory of its own to advocate, but impartially gives place to the most important articles on both sides of the great theme of scientific discussion.*

FICTION.

The *Eclectic*, without giving undue prominence to this department, offers its readers the best serial stories to be had, also the short stories for which the English magazines have a deserved reputation.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS.

The Editorial Departments are Literary Notices, dealing with the books published at home; Foreign Literary Notes, giving the freshest information about literary matters abroad; Science, which supplements the longer articles with brief paragraphs covering the whole scientific field; and Varieties, in which will be found choice readings, culled from new books and foreign journals. *No other Eclectic publication attempts anything like these departments.*

ENGRAVINGS.

No other magazine is so artistically illustrated as the *Eclectic*. Each number contains a *Fine Steel Engraving*—usually a portrait—executed in the best manner. These engravings are of permanent value.

The aim of the *Eclectic* is to be instructive without being dull, and entertaining without being trivial. Nothing is admitted to its pages which is not of permanent value as well as current interest, and it will be found indispensable to all those of our readers who endeavor to keep up with the varied intellectual activity of the time.

Since the discontinuance of *Every Saturday*, the *Eclectic* is the only publication which furnishes the best foreign literature with satisfactory completeness at a price which at all compares with the American Monthlies.

TERMS.—Single copies, 45 cents; one copy, one year, $5, in advance; two copies, $9; five copies, $21. *The above rates include postage.* Volumes commence in January and July. Subscription may be begun at any time. Address,

E. R. PELTON, Publisher.

E. R. Pelton Publisher, 108 Fulton St., New-York.

FANCY
GOODS & TOYS.

THE finest assortment of FANCY GOODS and TOYS in town at

F. W. Meller's Bazaar,

now on hand and still more coming, such as CHINA, GLASS, PARIAN, MARBLE, LAVA WARE, &c., as well as a good assortment of DOLLS, COMMON TOYS, &c., for the little folks.

Also all kinds of CONFECTIONERY such as fresh, plain and fancy CANDIES, CAKES, ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS, FIGS, RAISINS, DATES, CURRANTS, CITRON, and all kinds of FRESH NUTS.

Thankful for the patronage bestowed by a generous public, I hope, by a close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Remember, our establishment is headquarters for FANCY GOODS, TOYS and CONFECTIONS.

F. W. MELLER.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 3, 1874.

CIGARETTES.—A fresh supply of those popular smokers just received. This is the third lot ordered during October and November, and they are selling rapidly, being fully equal if not superior to the previous stock at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.

POND'S EXTRACT CURES

Neuralgia, Piles, Headache,
Diarrhœa, Boils, Soreness,
Lameness, Burns, Sprains,
Toothache, Scalds, Wounds,
Sore Throat, Ulcers, Bruises,
Rheumatism, Hemorrhages,
ETC.

CURED BY POND'S EXTRACT

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we ask is a fair trial.

Particular attention paid to
PAMPHLETS,
ADVERTISING SHEETS,
POSTERS, HANDBILLS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS AND TOBACCO LABELS.

LEGAL BLANKS printed to order in a few hours' time.

We guarantee our work to be well done, and will make the most liberal arrangements fo HEAVY JOBS, as well as the ordinary styles of printing.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FINE WORK

We would like to make arrangements with merchants, manufacturers and others for al the printing they have to do, as it will materially reduce the prices.

THE SALEM ALMANAC IS THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR ALMANAC IN THE STATE.

BLUM'S
Farmer's & Planter's
ALMANAC
FOR THE YEAR
1875.

The increased edition of this Almanac, will enable us to supply all demands.

For sale wholesale and retail by

L. V. & E. H. BLUM,
Salem, N. C.

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General,]

ATTENDS TO BUSINESS

BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of the Government

OFFICE 421, E. STREET,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post-Office Address, Lock Box 76, Washington City, D. C.

MUSIC A FRESH SUPPLY MUSIC
OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

White Wash Brushes.

A LOT OF SUPERIOR WHITE WASH BRUSHES Just received at ZEVELY'S Drug Store. May 21, 1874.

DRAWING PAPER.

CAP, DEMY and MEDIUM sizes Drawing Paper just received at the BOOKSTORE.

CIGARS. Those CIGARS at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE are a very superior article.

JOHN H. ZEVELY,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

can always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS,
PATENT MEDICINES.

SAY!!

Is Your Life Insured?

IF not, have it done at once; but first come to the undersigned and examine statements showing the standing of *all* the different Companies, and then select the strongest and safest. The *best* is always good enough, and in Life Insurance it will cost *less* than an inferior article.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

is the second largest Life Company in the world, and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.

Its expenses are *less* than any other Company, therefore its dividends *can* be and *are* greater, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no Stockholders to take the largest share of the profits.

Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves.

J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*

Salem, N. C. March 5, 1874.-10

PUMP
Making and Repairing.

THE undersigned is prepared to make NEW PUMPS, and do GENERAL REPAIRING, such as putting in NEW STOCKS, PLUNGERS, VALVES, &c., at short notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. Orders respectfully solicited.

Agent for the well known "Cucumber Pump."

J. T. PHILLIPS.
Salem, Forsyth Co. Sept. 3, 1874. 36-tf

INITIAL PAPER.—In great variety at the Salem Bookstore.

FISK'S PATENT

METALLIC
BURIAL CASES.

For Ordinary Interments, Depositing in Vaults and Transportation they have no rival.

THEY ARE MADE OF THE

MOST IMPERISHABLE MATERIALS,

AND ARE ENAMELLED INSIDE AND OUT TO PREVENT RUST, AND THE EXTERIOR HAS A FINE

ROSEWOOD FINISH

When properly cemented, the remains of the deceased are free from irruption of water or depredations of vermin, and may without offensive odor be kept as long as desired, thus obviating the necessity of hasty burials.

Their long and successful use, and the approbation given them renders unnecessary any extended notice of their valuable advantages.

W. M. RAYMOND M'F'G. COMPANY,

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE BY

PATTERSON & CO,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Largest Stock Kept in the County.

SALEM, N. C.

Feo. 12. 1874.-tf.

Valuable Steam Mill
AND
Manufacturing Property
FOR SALE.

THIS PROPERTY, long and favorably known as the "Wachovia Mills," is well located, within a few hundred yards of the Main Street in the Northern part of Salem, N. C., and within about one hundred yards of the well known manufacturing establishment of F. & H. Fries, and only a short distance from the town of Winston.

The building is one of the most substantially built houses in the State, and well adapted for manufacturing purposes, in addition to the milling business, there being ample room for Cotton and Wool Machinery, it having been originally constructed for that purpose.

The main building is 50 x 75 feet, 3½ stories high, with 2 story attachments at either end, 25 x 50 feet, for offices, packing, engine and boiler rooms—all brick and recently re-covered with tin.

The Mill Machinery consists of 3 setts of Burrs, and all other necessaries complete.

A Good 60 Horse Power Engine and 2 Boilers.

A large Brick Warehouse.

5 Cottage Dwellings, fronting on Elm Street.

3 Acres of Ground with plenty available space for other buildings.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons seeking a good location (a place for good home custom) for the manufacture of cotton goods, will find this property desirable, on account of the immense amount of trade of Salem and Winston, extending far back into the adjoining and Western counties and into Virginia.

The large quantities of flour and mill stuffs consumed in the two towns, and a constantly increasing demand, makes a steam mill a necessity, considering the meagre water facilities of other mills near town.

If desired, the dwellings, with sufficient ground, will be sold separate from the other property. They are now yielding in rents, after paying insurance and taxes, about 16 per cent. on the amount asked for them.

In order to realize on the property, a bargain will be given, and if preferred, time will be given on part of the purchase money. A good title guaranteed.

R. GRAY.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 10, 1874.-46.

F. C. CARTLAND,

GENERAL AGENT FOR

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE,

HIGH POINT, N. C.

THIS has been long tested as a first-class and thoroughly reliable Family Sewing Machine, doing heavy as well as the finest of work, is the only one

Having the Reversable Feed,

and can be furnished as a side or back feed Machine. The prices are reduced $25 00, so as to bring it within reach of all who need a first-class

MACHINE.

Clubs of three or more are allowed a still

FURTHER REDUCTION,

which can be ascertained by application at this office.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction

GUARANTEED.

Liberal arrangements will be made with reliable parties to act as agents.

NEW GARDEN, 7th Mo., 28th, 1874.

This is to certify that we have used the Florence Sewing Machine at this institution for about one year. Having previously used several other kinds, we have found none which so fully meets the demand for heavy and light work at the same time running so quietly and easily, and we take pleasure in recommending the Florence to all who are in need of a reliable Sewing Machine.

ELIZABETH A. COX,
Matron New Garden Boarding School.

Sept. 17, 1874.-38—

Land for Sale and Rent.

I have several tracts of land for sale, some well improved, and others without improvements, and embracing some good fresh tobacco land.

Terms easy to purchasers.

I have also several farms to rent for next year, which are in good order.

No cropper need apply unless well known, or recommended by responsible parties.

For further particulars apply to

Salem N. C., June 1, 1874.-23-tf. H. W. FRIES

THOS. R PURNELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.